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men, all of them, as the inscriptions on the crosses of iron or wood testify, yet as in life grouped according to rank and precedence.

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For the living it is a comfort to have the dead among them; for the dead, to continue to play a part in life. The sound of church bells calling to early mass starts the day; only the goatherd's horn has summoned the herds even earlier. At eleven in the morning the bell calls to dinner, and with the vesper bell the day is ended. The tolling of the bell marks out each working week, and marks out the year according to the festivals of the Church.

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Public affairs centre on the church square. There official announcements concerning the parish are posted. Similar information is given out there after the service on Sundays. The cattle drink at the village well, and the men at the village inn. The women take no part in public life.

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Every farm, whether it stands apart amidst its own fields, or whether it keeps good neighbourly company with others in the village, has an orchard and a small garden near the house. The garden grows vegetables and spices. Its many-hued flowers, pinks and lilies, asters and phlox, crown-imperial, mignonette, sweet-smelling herbs,



Wooden Mould.



city. The brave Guards of Honour who, it was planned, should watch over him in the grove, belong to the many great conceptions which are perhaps most impressive in their fulfillment.

With Maximilian, whose body actually lies buried in his native town of Wiener Neustadt, the star of Tyrol began to wane. Under Ferdinand I the Province became affected by the religious and social waves of the Reformation, which was embodied in the person of Michael Gaismaier; at the same time, however, the Council of Trent met in the south of the Province.

It was this ruler who divided his province into three, and for a hundred years Tyrol had its own regents. The very first one, the Archduke Ferdinand, won the heart of the Tyrolese through his love match with Philippine Welser, of Augsburg, as well as through his encouragement of the arts and sciences, which found lasting expression in the collection of Schloss Ambras, near Innsbruck.

Next it was a princess, Claudia of Medici, whose memory was cherished in Tyrolean hearts, shone all through the courageous rule of her Chancellor, Wilhelm Bauer, who lived at Bichselhausen near Innsbruck and who fell a victim to the executioner's sword in the fortress of Rattenberg. It was at this time that the Pavia Claudia was set up at Scharnitz as a protection against the Swedes. Tyrol indeed escaped the Thirty Years' War, but

borage and rosemary and the coloured glass balls on sticks are the pride of the farmer's wife.

On entering the house it is easy to find one's way round. The living room and kitchen are on the ground floor, the sleeping quarters on the first story. The living room is paneled. In a darker corner away from the window stands the cosy, tiled stove, and in the window-nook the large table. A small bench runs the length of the walls, spreading out to form a comfortable chimney corner behind the stove. The cupboards are built into the walls and the tall grandfather-clock is built into the paneling. A font of holy-water is always to be found at the right hand side of the door, and a crucifix, decorated with a red and a yellow ear of maize, gives its blessing to the daily bread from the window corner overlooking



Spinning Pattern, XVII Century.

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and here his "Don Juan" was produced. Nowadays this historic stage is at the disposal of young actors of the Reinhardt School.

Something quite unique for sightseers is the Wagenburg, or carriage park. Its showpiece is the eight-horsed Coronation Coach of the Emperor Karl VI, fashioned in the shape of an enormous gold crown and supposed to be the most beautiful coach in the world. Its interior is decorated with valuable paintings of the Rubens School. This coach was used at seven Hapsburg coronations, the last of them being

351 that of Emperor Karl, crowned in Budapest during the First World War in the year 1916. Wide gravel parks and avenues conduct one to the lovely grounds of the Palace, a compromise between two art trends—born of the enthusiasm for nature of Rococo and the joy in antiquity which characterised Baroque. Figures taken from legend and ancient history, the rich statuary of the park, reflect the living spirit of those times, commemorating many historic events. Tall, formal hedges clipped in the French manner flank the wide flowerbeds, running diagonally towards fountains with their surrounding statues.

In the far distance are the Neptune Fountain, the "Roman Ruins" and the Kaiserbrunn with the "Beautiful Fountain" from which Schonbrunn takes its name. On the other side are the Palm House and the extensive Zoo. Half way to them a zig-zag path winds up to the heights of the Gloriette, a light and decorative structure with slender columns and stone roof through the round arches of which the skies look down.

344 From here we get a fine view of the wide-spread city, an attractive

